



Halifax Food Low; Visitors Kept Away

Torrent of Rain Adds to the Suffering; No Change in Estimate of 4,000 Dead

New York Relief Train Arrives

Admiralty Inquiry Into Disaster to Begin To-day; America Thanked for Aid

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 9.—Deliverance from the immediate need of this stricken city. To-night the authorities appealed to the press to send the word broadcast.

Shock, fire, wind and deluge have followed in succession like the plagues of biblical lore, but the spectre that has assailed the city is the threatened invasion of former residents, friends of the injured and missing and merely curious. They are coming in thousands. If reports are true, every trainload adds to the problem already infinitely difficult.

Food Cannot Be Spared

Shelter insufficient for the homeless and food needed for the destitute cannot be spared for visitors. Even physicians and nurses are here in sufficient number for the present. With material energy they are doing all that can be done and others who have hitherto offered their services have been unable to wait. Possible later call, for the present medical supplies and nothing are not required, so generous have been the early responses. There is still need of building materials, including glass and putty.

The foregoing sums up the attitude of those charged with the work of relief as expressed to the press, with emphasis on the added statement that their gratitude for the aid extended is profound.

A special relief train from New York with hospital supplies and clothing arrived to-night. Another special from Providence, R. I., with nurses and doctors, reached here at midnight.

The necessity for immediate relief was expressed in the appeal of the United States Committee to-day for \$25,000 at once. Of this needed sum only \$1,000,000 is now available. Pledges of aid are being received from every quarter, but to do the utmost good funds must be received without delay.

It was realized to-day that sentiment must give way to the practical. Mayor F. F. Martin took the bull by the horns and issued a proclamation calling upon all non-residents to leave the city. In a second message the Mayor urged outsiders not engaged with relief missions to stay away from Halifax during the next two weeks.

The relief committee asked that no more workers come until called upon, and the reconstruction committee requested that no further supplies be sent until their character had been made known to and approved by the committee.

While the city was bending to the prodigious task of salvage and reconstruction, arrangements for the military investigation into the cause of the disaster were being completed. Officers were sent out to arrest Captain Lamond, of the munitions ship, Mont Blanc, and Pilot Murray, who was bringing the vessel in when it was damaged by the relief ship, Imo, it was reported to-night, by Acting Chief of Police Hanahan. Meanwhile, the survivors of the Imo were removed to a British cruiser in the harbor and held for the Admiralty hearing, which opens to-morrow.

Heavy Rain Adds to Horror

A heavy rainstorm to-day interrupted the systematic search for bodies, but by night ninety-five additional bodies had been placed in the morgue. Several deaths occurred among the injured. The task of counting the relief committee seemed almost hopeless, but later in the day the skies cleared and a cheering word came from the physicians in charge of the tents, in which hundreds of the homeless had found shelter. The tents had withstood the storm and the occupants were as comfortable as could be expected.

The public's nerves are on edge. A wild report of a burning munitions ship heading into the harbor and flying a red flag filled the streets with hundreds, who shouted to others to seek the flames. A cozier was on fire, but officers and soldiers reassured the frightened ones.

Crowds visited the relief stations where food is served and hundreds of heart-broken searchers dug among the ruins of their homes.

Appeals for Money

A joint appeal by the Mayors of Halifax and Dartmouth was made to the relief of the homeless and the reconstruction of that part of the city which is in ruins. It was said that \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 would be required. The reconstruction committee announced that in order to

Nat Wills Killed By Fumes From Own Automobile

Comedian Asphyxiated in His Garage—Body Is Found by Wife

UNION HILL, N. J., Dec. 9.—Nat M. Wills, the comedian, died to-day at his home, at Thirty-first Street and Boulevard East, Woodcliff, suffocated by the fumes from his own automobile. He had invited several neighbors to take a ride with him before he went to New York, where he was to appear in a benefit performance at the Hippodrome, and about 11 o'clock this afternoon went to the garage to look over his car.

The garage is a small structure, just accommodating the automobile. An oil heater had been burning in it all night. Mr. Wills entered, and bolted the door, which opened outward, behind him. Burglars who broke into the place a week ago had shattered the lock. Within a few minutes Mrs. Wills and their friends in the house heard the whirr of the engine.

When more than an hour had passed and her husband had not yet appeared Mrs. Wills went to the garage and called him. There was no reply, although the engine still throbbed rhythmically behind the bolted door.

150 Italian Aviators Rain Bombs on Foe

Fliers Cut Swath of Destruction Through Austrian Lines

Munition Dumps Blown to Atoms

Five Teuton and Six Italian Aeroplanes Reported Destroyed

LONDON, Dec. 9.—With the tremendous drive of the Austro-German invaders on the Asiago Plateau checked for the time being, General Diaz has mobilized the air force of Italy on the northern front for a great counter stroke to disorganize the enemy's communications. One hundred and fifty Italian fliers swooped down over the enemy's lines yesterday, scattering bombs by the thousands to the right and left and training the machine guns

Germans Rush Big Guns for Cambrai Drive

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Reported at Front; All Railroads Congested With Munitions

GENEVA, Friday, Dec. 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff are both on the Cambrai front, according to a dispatch from Strassburg to-day. Railway traffic through the Rhine towns has been congested for several days, it is reported from this source, owing to the flow of troops and artillery being rushed through to this front. No civilians are permitted to travel along the Rhine and the German frontier remains closed.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—A dispatch received from Berlin says that the President of the Prussian Diet, in reading the army report saying that the British attempt to break through the German line near Cambrai had been transformed into a severe defeat, remarked: "The splendid news fills us afresh with deep thankfulness to our magnificent troops and leaders, and also contributes to keep further proceedings at a level corresponding to the hour."

44 Saved on Jacob Jones; 66 Missing

Admiral Sims Cables New Details; U-Boat Picks Up One Survivor

Submarine Fired While Submerged

American War Vessel Sank in 17 Minutes After Being Hit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Further reports from Vice-Admiral Sims to-day began to unfold the story of the torpedoing of the destroyer Jacob Jones, but did not lessen the toll of lives lost with the ship. Only forty-four of 110 or more officers and men aboard are known to have survived, including one unidentified man picked up and carried off by the submarine that struck the blow.

To-day's reports added to the list of dead Ensign Stanton E. Kalk, a young officer whose name did not appear on the first roster of the ship's company. He died of exposure. The dispatches gave no further details of the escape of Lieutenant Commander Bagley and the other survivors, but they contained the names of seventeen of the rescued in addition to those announced last night. Secretary Daniels issued this statement:

Sank in Seventeen Minutes
"Additional information received from Admiral Sims to-day reveals the fact that the Jacob Jones was torpedoed at 4:12 p. m. on December 6. She began to settle aft, and finally sank at 4:29. The submarine was not seen until some time after the ship sank. This submarine then picked up one survivor, whose identity is not known. The destroyer was not so far from the European coast as was indicated by the first dispatches."

"Gunner Harry R. Hood was killed by the explosion of the torpedo; next of kin (mother), Belle Hood, resides at 57 Penn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Ensign S. F. Kalk died later of exposure. Ensign Kalk's name was not in the roster of officers published yesterday. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Flora S. Kalk, 127 North Forty-second Street, Omaha, Neb.

"Twenty-seven additional names of survivors have been received, bringing the total number saved to forty-four, inclusive of the man taken prisoner by the submarine."

Officials here entertain little hope that more survivors will be found alive. The bitter cold, which probably was the cause of Ensign Kalk's death, makes it improbable that others who may have escaped and floated about on rafts or wreckage through the night could have survived much exposure.

No Time for Protection
Every element worked against the men of the destroyer. The report indicates that the craft stumbled into the path of the submarine by unlucky chance, and that the torpedo went home in such a vital spot that the vessel was sinking even as the flare of the explosion died out. Night was at hand. There was no time to make provision against the cold and the sea as the crew leaped to the life rafts. Many probably died with Gunner Hood in the explosion or the steam bursts that undoubtedly followed.

Secretary Daniels was at the Navy Department to-day and personally reviewed the statements issued before they were made public. He showed plainly the relief that had come with word that his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Commander Bagley, was among the saved.

The list of survivors as given out by the Navy Department includes the following:
AAGAARD, Harold William, seaman, second class.
BAGLEY, David Worth, lieutenant commander.
BURGER, Philip Jacob, seaman, second class.
CHARLESWORTH, Charles, boatswain's mate, first class.
CARTER, David Roy, fireman, first class.
CHASE, Howard V., quartermaster, third class.
CHILTON, Charles, gunner's mate, second class.
COSSAINT, Joseph Arthur, chief yeoman.
CRANFORD, Clifton, electrician, second class.
DE FOREST, Clifford Vernon, chief electrician.
ECHON, Gustave, mess attendant, first class.
EULITZ, Rostau, jr., seaman.
EVERFORD, Albert Lewis, seaman, second class.
FENTON, Edward Wallace, seaman, second class.
GIBSON, Harry Louis, boatswain's mate, second class.
HAMP, Boyd Martell, electrician, third class.
HUGHES, William Penn, carpenter's mate, first class.
HANSEN, Lawrence, apprentice seaman.
JUDGE, Patrick Henry, fireman, first class.
JANSEN, Chester B., seaman.
MOYER, Howard A., fireman, third class; enlisted at Scranton, Penn., June 1, 1917.
SCOTT, Norman, gunner, 421 Erie Street, White Haven, Penn.
MASON, Charles A., fireman, third class; enlisted at Boston, March 22, 1917.
MARCHAND, Donat, seaman.
MEIER, Edward, water tender.
PENNINGTON, Ernest H., hospital attendant, first class.
SCOTT, Norman, gunner's mate, third class.
WOOD, Terrell Read, electrician, third class.

The following survivors were not in the list of enlisted personnel given out yesterday:
JANSEN, Chester B., Lanen, emergency address not given.
Fireman Howard A. Moyer; mother, Rebecca Moyer, 421 Erie Street, White Haven, Penn.
Fireman Charles A. Mason; father, Charles Mason, 865 Western Avenue, West Lynn, Mass.

Korniloff and Kaledines Lead Cossacks in Revolt Against Bolsheviki Rule

Germans Insist Russians Quit Macedonian and French Fronts

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The Russian delegation from the front, which took part in the armistice negotiations, reported to the Central Executive Committee and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council to-day. The terms for the armistice were outlined by one of the delegation as follows:
The Russians proposed that the duration of the armistice be six months, with three days' notice of the resumption of hostilities; the armistice to embrace all fronts in all countries; no troops to be transferred; Moon Sound and Moon Island to be evacuated by the Germans.
The Germans make the following counter proposals: The armistice to last twenty-eight days; to embrace only the Russian front; the transfer of units less than a division to be permitted; Moon Sound and Moon Island to remain in German occupation; the Russian troops to be removed from the Macedonian and French fronts; Russian and Turkish troops to evacuate Persia.
The consideration of the report was postponed.

Bolsheviki Denounce U. S. For Making War on Austria

Greed for World Trade Domination Makes American Bourgeoisie and Britain Join Hands to Keep Up Strife, Say Editors

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—Commenting on President Wilson's message to Congress, extracts from which were published in Friday morning's papers without remark, "The Army and Fleet Journal" this morning pictures America and Great Britain as determined to carry on the war in order that they may triumph commercially over all others, including their allies. It says: "Peace by means of war! This is the mask under which the American imperialists with their inflated appetites are posing. America declares herself the implacable enemy of Austria-Hungary without any evident reason, without any justifying motives—ave covetousness and greed. At the moment in which Russia is putting forth efforts to end the war American capitalists, talking with base hypocrisy of the horrors of war, are striving to lengthen the bloody terror. America and Great Britain desire to have all countries so weakened that they two will remain the sole victors and over the bodies of the millions that have been sacrificed divide the world. Their bourgeois are dancing cannibalistic dances over the bodies of ten million victims."

Calls It War to Victory Refrain
The "Isvestia," the semi-official organ of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies, says: "This is the old refrain—war to a victorious end. We are sure the Krupps and all the other German and Austrian cannon kings are rubbing their hands with glee at hearing such talk. The Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are rejoicing at the possibility now of throwing over to the shoulders of America the responsibility of carrying on the war. But the mighty call of the Russian proletariat will soon be heard throughout the world and the awakened nations will force their governments first to an armistice and then to peace."

Most of the newspapers aside from the Bolsheviki organs are still not permitted to print.
The "Isvestia" publishes a letter from the former private secretary to Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "Grandmother of the Revolution," M. Bekrieff, in which the aid given by the American Red Cross representatives to educational work in Russia is interpreted as anti-Bolsheviki activity. The Bakrieff letter declares that Mr. Robins and two other representatives of the Red Cross called upon Mme. Breshkovskaya and gave her 100,000 rubles (\$50,000), with the promise of \$200,000, for her educational work, by which she financed the newspaper "Volynia Naroda" and displayed American films picturing the "terrible war of imperialism."

Previously, the writer also asserts, Mme. Breshkovskaya, on returning from Siberia, entered into an agreement with Moscow capitalists to urge the postponement until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly of the consideration of the land division question.
The editor of the "Volynia Naroda," in reply, states that Mme. Breshkovskaya is at present absent from Petrograd, but will soon return to defend herself against "the unworthy attempt to blacken her reputation regarding the monetary aid advanced for the education of the Russian people by their American friends."

The Mr. Robins referred to in the letter of Mme. Breshkovskaya's former private secretary is Raymond Robins, of Chicago, head of the permanent American Red Cross mission in Russia.

Portuguese Rebels Overthrow Ministry After 3-Day Battle

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Lisbon dispatch to-day from the havas correspondent there says:
"After three days' fighting, the government, in order to avoid further bloodshed and discord in the army, decided to concede the resignation of the ministry, which was the chief demand of the revolutionists, who were led by Dr. Sidonio Paes and Colonels Soares Branco and Alves Rogadas. It is reported that Afonso Costa, the former Premier, has been arrested at Guarda."

German Papers Denounce Wilson For War on Austria

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—The German press generally uses language of denunciation in commenting on President Wilson's message to Congress. Count von Reventlow, in the "Tageszeitung," sees in the message proof that quite apart from the war on land it is a question of the actual existence of the German Empire and that only the strength and tenacity of Germany will and can prevail against the Anglo-Saxon attack.
The "Tagblatt" says that the message has raised new difficulties for the friends of peace by understanding. "The Zeitung am Mittag" says: "If President Wilson so puts the problem that there can be no peace with the present Germany, then Wilson, together with Lloyd George and Clemenceau, must disappear."

The "Reinische Westfalishe Zeitung" says: "Wilson has surprised himself in unexpected shamelessness." It interprets the war declaration against Austria as intended to revive the low spirits of the Entente countries at a moment when their prospects were hopelessly gloomy.
The "Demokratische Volkszeitung" calls President Wilson "the protector of the endangered British Empire."

The "Neueste Nachrichten" says: "No former President worked so resolutely toward foreign questions as President Wilson. America is now trampling the Monroe Doctrine in pursuance of a crazy idea."
The "Kölnische Zeitung" says: "Only when our victory in Europe is complete will America come to recognize that a strong monarchy in the heart of Europe means no danger for American democracy. But until then we will be advised to consider the United States as an absolute enemy."

British Spare Cathedral In Shelling Cambrai

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The war correspondent on the Western front of the "Cologne Gazette" describes the British bombardment of Cambrai as having damaged about 160 houses, but as leaving the Cathedral untouched, and causing only slight damage to the town hall.
The Germans, says the newspaper, removed all the treasures from the museum to Valenciennes, where the precious manuscripts in the Municipal Library also were taken.

Forces Sent by Petrograd Against Constitutionalists and Imperialists

Rebels Outlawed By Proclamation

Kaledines Is Preparing Military Stroke Against the Government

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A proclamation to the Russian nation has been issued by the Russian government announcing that "Kaledines and Korniloff, assisted by the Imperialists and Constitutional Democrats, have raised a revolt and declared war in the Don region against the people and the revolution."

The proclamation adds that the constitutional democrats and bourgeois are supplying the revolting generals "with scores of millions."
"The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have ordered the necessary movements of troops against the counter revolution and issued decrees authorizing the local revolutionary garrisons to attack the enemies of the people without awaiting orders from the supreme authorities and forbidding any attempts at mediation."

Petrograd semi-official dispatches of Saturday reported that General Kaledines was at Novo-Tcherkassk, where he apparently was awaiting orders. In all the other Don districts, according to this information, the power is in the hands of the Soldiers and Workmen and the Ukrainian authorities.

"In Soldiers' and Workmen's circles," continues a dispatch in the Petrograd newspaper "Den," "the opinion is held that General Kaledines has prepared for an armed demonstration. The government is taking the most vigorous measures to repel him."

"Yesterday," says another of the Petrograd news agency's dispatches, also dated Saturday, "a crowd of soldiers who were disobeying orders looted the wine cellars in the Winter Palace, became intoxicated and were dispersed by armed force. The government has taken prompt measures to destroy all stocks of alcohol."

Maximalists Will Lose, Declares Italian Envoy

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Italian Ambassador at Petrograd, the Marchese Carlotto di Riperbella, believes "the real Russia" knows it cannot defend its liberties except by arms and by fighting side by side with the Allies. In an interview at Stockholm on his way to Berne, according to advices received here to-day, the ambassador said that the rapidly with which Maximalism is spreading in Russia is explained by the fact that it addresses itself to the uneducated masses with two ideas which they can easily understand, namely, the confiscation of the land and prompt peace.

As these ideas are more easily expressed than put in practice, disappointment will not be long in coming, and disorganization among Maximalists will then set in fast. The Maximalists are doomed, he continued, to another disappointment. They promised a revolution in Germany, basing their hopes of a democratic peace on disillusion. A German revolution, however, is unthinkable, the German Socialists being at one with the imperialist government.
The present crisis in Russia will end, the ambassador said, when the people become disillusioned, and the Maximalists are daily opening their eyes.

Maximalists Urge Russian Divisions to March on Jassy

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Reports concerning the difficult situation of the Rumanian army are accentuated in information received by the "Temps," according to which German reinforcements are massing on that part of the Eastern front held by the Rumanians, while behind the Rumanian army Maximalist agitators are endeavoring to induce Rumanian divisions to march on Jassy.
The chief agitator in the Rumanian rear is said to be M. Rakovsky, who was born in Bulgaria but formerly was one of the Socialist leaders in Rumania.

Bolsheviki Accused of Yielding All to Germans

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Petrograd dispatch from the Russian semi-official news agency, dated Saturday, makes the following announcement regarding the armistice negotiations:
"A meeting of the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Council yesterday received the delegates who had been authorized to enter into negotiations for an armistice, who presented their report. The discussion was postponed until to-morrow."
"The bourgeois press accuses the Bolsheviki of yielding on all points. The Soldiers' and Workmen's press, in reply to these attacks, declares that



British General, Clad In Pajamas, Aided By U. S. Engineers

Americans Help Ward Off German Attack Until Tommies Arrive

[By The Associated Press]
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Saturday, Dec. 8.—An eventful week ended in a lull, with both sides consolidating their new positions.
One of the latest stories to come to light in connection with the German sweep into Gouzeaucourt involves American engineers. The central figure in the narrative is a gallant British general who was clad in pajamas when the foe attacked, but organized a handful of men for a counter attack. All the Britishers were killed except a few more "Tommies" and a field gun, with which they were keeping the enemy busy when a party of Americans with a small group of English orderlies and cooks suddenly found themselves cut off and joined the general's band, increasing the total force to seventy.

At the head of this force the general led an attack against superior numbers of the enemy and was beating them when the main body of the British force moved forward and joined them.

More Attacks Expected
With the superiority Italy at present possesses over the enemy in the air, frequent attacks of this nature are to be expected in the future, with great damage to the enemy's lines of communication. By such tactics General Diaz may easily succeed in hampering the Teuton operations to a marked degree.

Aside from the storming of "vantage points" east of Asiago village, neither Berlin nor Vienna makes further claims of advance on the northern front. To-day's statement chronicles limited fighting on both the Asiago and Piave fronts and reveals the fact that the French are now participating in the operations between the Brenta and the Piave, where they took prisoners yesterday.

American Playwright Honored For Bravery on French Front

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Preston Gibson, the American playwright, of Washington, D. C., who has been serving as a volunteer ambulance driver on the French front, has just been awarded a division citation, according to "The Herald" to-day.
The citation was for the coolness and bravery the American had displayed in removing wounded after played in heavy shell fire at St. Quentin and on the Aisne front.